SUNDAY SERMON

A Scholarly Discourse By Rev. Dr. H. M. Sanders.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—At the Washington Avenue Baptist Church, in the absence of the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Robert MacDonald, the pulpit was occupied Sunday morning by the Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., of Manhattan. The preacher's subject was "The Character of Jesus." His text was Matthew xxii:42: "What think ye of Christ? Whose son is he?" and he said:

The character of Christ is the ultimate fact in Christianity. It is the central citadel of our faith. What encircling Hugonont was to Waterloo the character of our Lord is to our religion. Around it the fiercest fight and bloodiest carnage raged, but it was found impregnable, and because it was not captured Napoleon was defeated. So the character of Christ stands to Christendom. If a single flaw is shown to be false all would be gained by its foes, but that character stands because it comes out of the flames of criticism, without so much as the smell of fire upon its garments. Who is Christ now and what He was, therefore, are questions that have not lost their interest for mankind. Ever Jesus Christ is the most powerful spiritual force. He is to-day what He was for centuries, the object of the love and reverence, of hope and good; and the center of penitence and repentance to bad; of strength to the morally weak; of peace and forgiveness and contrition as he wrote. You detect no arch thing with Jesus. Only He because he was a Pharisee, satisfied with self-righteousness and a Sadducee, a fanatic ideas of holiness? He made the most exalted standard of character and yet never gave the slightest intimation that He fell below it. He said: "If ye dirt we perish." And yet He did not why must be born again." In all matters of truth as sin and grace He could ally Himself with man He did so, but in sin He always separated Himself. The so-called "Lord's Prayer" is not the Christ's prayer except that He gave it. When He said, "Our Father, who are in heaven, forgive us our sins," He was a prayer He never meant for Himself. The symmetry of His character, the completeness of it and the idea of goodness which is presented by Him is harmonious. There is nothing one-sided or narrow which is so often discernible in the greatest of men. As a rule we cannot exemplify one aspect of human goodness and that at the cost of the rest. It would seem as if nature exhausted itself by success in a certain direction. Jesus is the exception to the hill in human character. It was not so with Jesus. In His character each virtue was balanced by its counterpart; He was magnificently great, yet tender; yet firm; yet benevolent; dignified, yet condescending; pure, yet not prudish; commanding, yet submissive; spiritual, but not unpractical. In many virtues are only vices that have gone to seed. Our Lord never went too far. He was the perfect equipoise unique, but not eccentric. He was a combination of the masculine and the feminine. I like to think that He took on all human nature, not simply that of the man. We need not to worship the virgin Mary, when we have Jesus Christ. He sympathizes with everything that is beautiful in human life. He was sensitive, but not sentimental; brave, but not rash; always firm, but not obstinate or pigheaded; His dignity never approaching pride; His sympathy never becoming easy-going familiarity; He unites implacable hatred of sin with the warmest love for the sinner, and keeps a beautiful balance between severity and tenderness.

Our human nature, even at its best, can hold nothing settled. The scales are always slipping off the balance. The finite nature seems to exhaust itself in success in any one line of human achievement. But this balance of the character of Jesus is never disturbed nor needs readjustment. In Him the diverse prophecies of the Old Testament unite. In one place He is described as "a root out of a dry ground;" in another as "the rising branch" as "inspired and rejected of men;" in one passage and as "the desire of all nations" in another. In His character He combines the characteristics of moral excellence.

Think also of the universality of the character of Jesus. No station or age, no time or sect can claim Him as its own. While a Hebrew, yet there does not ocur to be any particular Hebrew or even Oriental, characteristic about Him. And this is the more remarkable if we remember that the Jews—there have been no other such people in the world—have kept the mood of mind, the passive disposition through all generations, and they have flowed, like the gulf stream, through the ocean, yet unaffected by it. They have been more eternal than the "Eternal City" itself. The race remains as when Pompey led their captive fathers to the imperial city 2,000 years ago. And of this unmingling race there emerges Jesus, true original man free from all the whole world. We cannot seem to account for Him or bring Him into any of His fellowmen. In all centuries He has been recognized as the type of humanity even by those who were the least considered an exemplary man to-day, but was prosecuted. The thorns of the saints have been canonized but ought to have been enshrined. Jesus was not was what He always called Himself, "The Son of Man," as if in Him humanity culminated.

Again, think of the uniqueness of Jesus' claims. He claims to be a God—a dominant influence in the world. By comparison with Him we school to be one of the most learned men. Not so with Jesus. He did not add to the store of any branch of knowledge. He was only a carpenter's son in a rural district. How knowest this man letters, having never learned?" was asked. His influence was wonderful, yet He did not letters in learning, and yet confounded the Scribes lawyers and Pharisees and killed to catch Him, and yet He always answered them immediately and never asked for time to consider. His replies were in terms so explicit that they have settled the question for 2000 years. No man has ever been so much in the world as the moral and spiritual truth He taught.

Here we have the kind of the uniqueness of His character in regard to His mighty works, and His manner of doing them, which never ascends to the world, but always descends. His efforts are without any laborious exertion, as if either a relaxation, unlike other men when engaged in great performances. He never prepared Himself for a miracle by any effort of the dynamics or force. In the first chapter of Genesis it is written, "God said, Let there be light, and there was light." Now that is in which Jesus performed His miracles. He acted as if He were accustomed to doing them, as if they were the spontaneous results of His will. His disciples rejoiced that "the devils were subject" to them, and He told them rather to rejoice that their names were "written in heaven." That is the same thing.

Then we come back to the question, "What think ye of Christ? Whose Son is He?" What answer are we going to make? We have got to answer. No man can escape it. That personal query and demand for personal answer in front of every man alive; the one great interrogation point facing every generation and every individual. We know nanswer, we have been told. That He was the natural product of the outgrowth of the ages; the flower of the preceding ages, the product of the force long held in solution.

That explanation with such evolution accounts for Jesus Christ. Then it does not account for nature without Jesus, or something like Him? Grace says He was a literary product, the ideal of inventive minds. Renan tells us the gospels are the supreme romance of the world. My friends, if it would seem to be as credible that a book composed "Paradise Lost" as that this superb, marvellous character should be simply the weaving of human brains. That interrogation point still stands: "What think ye of Christ?"

Painting the Lily.

In the village of Pinomo, in Florence, are the bronze gates that Michael Angelo said were fit for the gates of Paradise. Once they were covered with the most wonderful gilding. The decorators gilded the bronze with gold leaf. But the veneer was very thin soon the delicate gold leaf began to crack and cracked the delicate frosting and now it is all gone. To-day the gates are set forth clothed only in their simple splendor. And yet, behold the rich bronze is more beautiful in its simplicity than with its gilded veneer. The crevices were kind to the gates and removed what was meretricious and gaudy and restored them to their native beauty.

So men have painted portraits of Jesus; they have tried to paint a face of a dominant influence in the world. By comparison with Him we school to be one of the most learned men. Not so with Jesus. He did not add to the store of any branch of knowledge. He was only a carpenter's son in a rural district. How knowest this man letters, having never learned?" was asked. His influence was wonderful, yet He did not letters in learning, and yet confounded the Scribes lawyers and Pharisees and killed to catch Him, and yet He always answered them immediately and never asked for time to consider. His replies were in terms so explicit that they have settled the question for 2000 years. No man has ever been so much in the world as the moral and spiritual truth He taught.

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Evidences of Love.

One of the greatest evidences of God's love is found in the fact that He sent them affliction with grace to bear them.—John Wesley.

In Germany a commercial traveler drinks leaves the respect of his customers.

FIND FOREST OF BURIED OAKS

Trees in England Have Been Underground 2,000 Years.

A wonderful relic of the past has been brought to light at Yaxley, Peterborough, in the discovery of what is most probably a buried forest. At a depth of seven feet have been found a number of oak trees which have lain buried for some 2,000 years.

Most of the trees have almost perfect in condition, and are being sold to furniture manufacturers and others. Altogether about 4,000 trees have been raised, and hundreds more are left in the ground untouched at a depth of five or six feet. Almost all the cases the roots are found attached. The trees are in clusters of three or four, pointing in different directions, and in some instances they lie across each other.

The wood is extremely hard, and can only be worked by machinery; it turns the edge of an axe. Some of the trees are being cut up for use in the mysterious manner which is being built for Mr. [illegible]or.—London Chronicle.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR APRIL 29.

Subject: The Parable of the Sower, Mark iv., 1-20—Golden Text, Luke viii., 11—Memory Verse, 20—Topic. How to Hear the Word.

St. 1. The parable of the sower (vs. 1-9). "Began again to teach." The summer passed in a succession of excitements and an unbroken recurrence of exhausting toil. He seems to have spent the months in successive circuits, from Capernaum as a centre, through all the villages of Galilee. "The sea side." The Sea of Galilee. "Great multitude." The Pharisees had been labouring by base calumnies to drive the people away from Jesus, but they still flocked after Him in such as ever. Christ will be glorified in spite of all opposition: He will be followed. "A ship." Jesus sat in a boat which had been prepared for Him. "In the sea." The boat was in the sea. "On the land." The multitude stood on the shore.

2. "Taught—by parables." A parable is an allegorical relation or representation of something real in life or nature, from which a moral is drawn for instruction. Christ's parables are a comparison of spiritual things with natural in order that the spiritual things may be better understood. "In His doctrine." That is, in His teaching. 2. "Behold—a sower." The animated introduction gives probability to the view that our Lord pointed to some distant sower in sight scattering seed. 4. "By the way side." There are four kinds of ground mentioned. The first is the wayside where no plow had broken it up.

5. "Stony ground." Lake says, "upon a rock." The rocks of Palestine and Syria are generally covered with many flat stretches, covered with an inch or so of soil. This is the second kind of ground mentioned. 7. "Among thorns." The soil was not deep enough to choke the plants, but the thorns grew stronger and overcame them. 8. "Good ground." Good, but was unprepared. The thorny ground leaves go farther than either of those mentioned in the former instances. They had root in themselves and Syria are always productive. Persecutions and temptations that came upon them; but still they allowed other things to grow them to become unfruitful.

20. "Good ground." Good and honest hearts. "Bring forth fruit." Who bring forth fruit to perfection? 3. Those who have heard and received the word. 2. Those who "keep it" (Luke 8:15); that is, obey the truth. 3. Those who have an honest and good heart. Honest hearts made free from sin (Rom. 6:22). 4. Those who bring forth fruit "with patience" (Luke 8:15).

Trained Cats.

The cat is the latest member of the animal creation to receive an education. France is the country where the idea originated, and some of the results have been remarkable. One animal trainer in France says that he has been astonished at the intelligence of the cats, in unexpected ways too. For instance, he was attempting to make one stand on her hind legs and having done it once readily enough she evidently thought it was sufficient, and did not want to do it again. The trainer then hit the cat and immediately she stood on her hind legs and with her front paw reached up and gave the trainer a long scratch on his hand. Then she got down and ran quickly away.

Has Violin Made Long Age.

A violin, said to be 206 years old, is owned by Susie R. Maxwell of Harpswell, Me. The instrument is inscribed as follows: "Chiafredo Grappa fecit, Cremone, Anno 17."

EPWORTH LEAGUE LESSONS

SUNDAY, APRIL 29.

City Evangelization.—Deut. 8. 10-18; Ezek. 27. 28.

Do we believe the city can be saved? Is the gospel really within reach of these thronging multitudes, not as a theory, but as a living fact? Can we hope to overthrow the Christ over all the busy life and work of the town? Can its commerce be brought into subjection to him? Can its social life be made Christian in spirit? Do we know what methods are needed to bring about the results that are required of us? Can we adapt ourselves to the infinite variety of conditions which exist in the cities? Have we the resources with which to meet the demand for workers, and for money to carry on the works? Have we men and women who are fitted to do the work and willing to attempt it? Have we the means with which to support them?

To every one of these questions the only possible Christian answer is, "Yes!" Other answer is confession of failure, not in the cities only, but everywhere. For we have preached Christ as the answer to the deepest needs of men, and we have found those need to-day is found in New York and Chicago and Boston as it was then in all the other centers where humanity was massed in numbers. The great cities must become like the city which John saw in his vision, or Christianity will fail, and the Christ will crucified will fall into hopeless ruin.

Christ knew the city well during his human life. Most of his work was in the towns and cities only, but during the week before the crucifixion he set a most striking example for his followers—he went out to the suburbs that he might gain strength, and then returned to the city that he might spend it for others. Many of his followers have done likewise. They go out into the city that they may gain wealth, and then return to the country that they may spend it on themselves.

Christ knew the city's selfishness, its wickedness, its sorrows, its indifference, its hunger. Its avarice he scourged; its sorrow he sought to heal; its hunger he fed; over its indifference he wept; and for its sin he died.

Christ has no wholesale scheme to save the city. He is always seeking to save the individual, the person man. And he begins with the individual heart, rather than any outward plan. There are many ways of improving people's condition in life, but there is only one way of saving their souls sin.

Christ's teaching is followed least of all in the city. His greatest enemies are there in their successful life, that reason his friends should be at their best in the city. The city Christ's hands should be the most thoroughgoing of all Christians because the testimony of his life is most urgently needed there, and because he has the largest and hardest field of service.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR NOTES

APRIL TWENTY-NINTH.

Home Missions Among Foreigners in America.—Eph. 2:13-19.

Whosoever will may come" is "far off" is not near to Christ.

Whatever wall separates men—whether of intellectual or social caste, money or rank or fashion—is unchristian.

All separation is potential war, but Christ is the Prince of Peace.

Christ is the Elder Brother of the household, and the larger the Christian, the broader the family of his interests and affections.

Suggestions.

The American spirit is incorporation—one back—each for all and all for each, like hands and feet and eyes.

The only solution for foreign missions is home missions. Home missions are the practical training and the lever of foreign missions moves.

In helping the foreigner now in America we are probably merely repaying the help given to our own immigrant ancestors.

Our cities rule America and the foreigners rule the cities.

New England is now made up of fifty different nationalities.

Every year brings one million immigrants center our country.

Said an Italian in New York not long ago: "Americans are not a race; they are just a society of different races, and I have a right to join them too."

Six Arabic newspapers are published in New York by Syrians.

Our Foreign-Born Americans,

It is a great mistake to class any body of foreigners together as equally desirable." Most of them have been oppressed for ages, but all have special qualities to contribute to our civilization.

Few immigrants have any idea of free institutions. Rebenty a party of grgales, detained at the immigrant station on Ellis Island, were frenzied with fear for their children, who had been removed from the dormitories where they had measles. They had heard that the authorities would take away the children, and were only quieted when a deputation of mothers was allowed to go and see that all was well.

The Snowdrop.

When Adam and Eve had been sent out of the garden of Eden all the flowers felt so sorry for them that they folded their petals and gradually faded away. Then the earth looked so desolate that a kind angel sent the first snow storm to cover with its fleecy mantle the fallen flowers from looking earth. But the beautiful snow did not comfort Eve, as she mourned for the flowers. The angel, pitying her, came down from heaven to speak kind words to her. Now there was one little cleared place yet, where a small bush-like tree grew, and as the angel talked to Eve a particularly large flake fell in a bend of one of its boughs, and presently when they looked at it a second time it had turned to a large white flower.

The angel pointed to the flower and said to Eve:

"Let that be a symbol of rejoicing to you. For it means that by and by summer will come again and all the flowers bloom once more."

The Farm.

Barley in a Hundred Days.

Plowing and stirring the ground for barley needs to be done more deeply and thoroughly than for wheat or any other grain crop, says Farming. It is good practice to follow with barley after some hoed crop that has been well fertilized with barnyard manure. Excellent yields are secured after alfalfa or root crops.

The crop matures in about 100 days from seeding and requires a good warm, easily penetrated seed bed, well supplied with plant food, for it is distinctly a surface feeding crop.

When and How to Plant Corn.

The old saying that "it is time to plant corn when the dogwood is in bloom" is as clear a one can come to fixing a date that will suit all latitudes. Certainly the ground should be in good condition before the seed is planted, says Farming. No time is gained by planting before the soil is somewhat warm and in condition for the seed to germinate and grow rapidly. The thickness of planting or the fertility of the amount of seed that should be put in the ground depends upon many conditions, such as the fertility of the soil, rainfall and variety of corn grown. Varieties that produce tall stalks and large ears and those that produce several ears to a stalk require more liberal planting than smaller growing varieties.

How to Eradicate Weeds.

Seeds of many annuals retain their vitality several years, and, if they become abundant in the soil, germinate at irregular intervals and cause much trouble for a long time, even if no fresh seed is sown. By preventing the production of seed the accumulation of quantity of weeds and prevent further spreading. The following plan is useful in lawns, pastures and roadsides can be kept free of weeds. In fields that are to be cultivated a little inferior to the following is also very effective. Early in the spring, when the first weeds appear, and before the grass and the young clover that are to be found and mow all weeds that appear. Then should utilize them on compost heaps. By doing a large number of fowls is to use it.

We need more poultry on the farms, as is evidenced by the increasing price for poultry products. This means that there is money to be made in poultry. When the prices get high there is a tendency for the people to buy other food in the place of poultry products; therefore we are the losers. There is another reason why we should increase the amount of poultry on our farms and that is that poultry meat is not as solid as other meat, and therefore in selling it we get more for the same food value parted with than from a like weight of beef or pork.

The better the poultry do the more we will get for the food consumed, which is, of course, of great moment. We have in many of our flocks hens that eat and eat and never lay an egg. Some of them have passed beyond the age for laying and the owner has lost track of them in the flock. We can get better flocks by weeding out these unprofitable layers.—Indiana Farmer.

Wood Ashes on the Farm.

On all farms wood ashes are considered valuable on grass crops. In fact, wood ashes have always held a high place in the preference of farmers for fertilizing purposes, and as long as ashes can be had of standard quality they will continue to be used. Hard wood ashes are regarded as far superior to the ashes of soft woods, not the variation in the amounts of potash derived from the ashes of hard woods is so great as to render it difficult to draw the line of value between hard and soft woods. Experiments made at the Ohio State station with Canada ashes show that hickory ashes contain 9.17 per cent. of potash; red oak, 5.78; butternut, 3.95; walnut, 4.62; cherry, 5.28; pear, 9.73; plum, 4.81; peach, 6.08; quince, 6.22, and crap cuttings, 12.21 per cent. It will be noticed, therefore, that the ashes of grape cuttings largely exceed in value even a percentage of potash contained, while the pear wood ashes follow them in percentage of potash that no farmer can purchase wood ashes with a knowledge of their certain value, but they should be learned nature of the place and manner in which the ashes are produced. It is evident that soft ashes are not worth about sixty per cent. of potash, compared with hickory ashes, and their value will further depend (in weight) upon the exposure to which the ashes have been subjected before they are purchased. Ashes should always be kept under cover in a dry place to prevent their correct proportion of potash may be determined. If such is not feasible, they should be kept in a tight building until they should always be purchased. Lack of caution in this case is often a following have done more to prejudice farmers against the use of ashes than J. Pierpont Morgan, Rockefellers and Rogerses and other big fellows, with the single exception of Keene, put together.—It is all the same to them.

John W. Gates and the concern which his name is associated may do exactly that they have more to risk it than the big fellows mentioned. Keene, in the gambling uranistion, swelling and selling process of booming, may believe it advisable for a time in the urine, she should his occupation after a while, and let the public in general suffer for the better, even after the failure. A man cannot afford to do that every three years. He must be old enough to have some conscience and enough to have some capabilities. Most of us have the straws of every wind blowing.—New York Press.

Give Full Address and Write Plainly.

All druggists, 50c. per box, or by mail upon receipt of price. Stamps accepted.

Alligator's Long Fast.

In tearing down a barber shop at Columbus, Ohio, an alligator crawled out of the walls. One of the reptiles had been lost in the building six weeks before, and it is figured that it must have been the same one. The long fast did not seem to have made much change in the animal.

GROWTH OF STOCK TAKE
Large Operations of Ten Years Past Dealt Now.

"Until last week we had broken more out of millionaires accepting Saturdays, for example," said an old Wall street broker, "is a big change from the way doing things. And by the way don't mean to go back before the War. Ten years is a long time. Street speculators of to-day turn up their noses at the big" as called—prior to 1862. days, after a brokerage concern the customer who wrong shares had a client that was to be desired. His account was which the average broker now gets suppers and theatre tickets get hold of. Now the biggest customer is a small fish in a pond.

"There are traders on the floor Exchange—men like C. B. Mc Harry Gates and others—who will 'turn over' a block of twenty thousand shares in a day. Moreover they are conducted nearly 'scalp' are frequently mistaken for wrong. Even a scalper, who the little trader who ordinarily keeps out of the market gets frequently gets short.

"The operations of ten years ago would be laughed at by any member when the Street was excited over a speculative movement New York would be 'bull' on the and Chicago would be 'bear.' Operations were a matter of pride and there was just a semblance of organized form of fight and as such is most attractive—or, to say the least, it arouses the interests of spectators. The organization of property and the growth of intelligence it brought about that war was a wasteful and an unsafe process, and political and personal considerations led us to avoid it as much as possible. But deprecate war as much as we may, we still are quick to acknowledge that it is the most exciting of games.

Recently the Rough Riders in this country and more recently still the young men of the aristocracy of England went to war from motives of patriotism, no doubt, but there are unmistakable evidences they also regarded it as the greatest sport they were likely to have a chance at in their lifetime. There is unmistakable evidence that the devotional attitude of women toward war is no less intense.

So gladiatorial shows, bear baiting, bull fighting, dueling, cock fighting, prize fighting and football may be considered as examples of conflict that awaken in us the emotional feelings of the contest and give us by suggestion the emotions similar to those experienced by the contestants, without subjecting us to the danger of injuries that they are obliged to undergo.

Now, as long as man was in a state of nature, following his instincts, rowing, fighting, hunting, wooing, contriving, he was happy; and such tasks as he imposed upon himself he found pleasurable and not irksome. This sort of life continued for an immense stretch of time, and it was but as yesterday in the history of the white race that machinery was invented, labor was exhausted, and man found himself obliged to adapt himself to changed conditions or perish.

Mark Twain Victor, as Usual.

"You can't beat Mark Twain," said an editor. "At a banquet or supper nothing is more foolish than to cross blades with our great humorist.

"Mark Twain, you'll remember, tells in 'Innocents Abroad' about the street in Damascus that is called Straight. He says that the street called Straight may not be as crooked as a corkscrew, but it is certainly less straight than a rainbow.

"Well, Haskett Smith, the Paleolithe lecturer, took Mark Twain to task about the street called Straight at a dinner.

"'When I was in Damascus,' he said, 'I took a photograph of this street and the photograph shows the street to be really as straight as possible.'

"There was a laugh at the humorist's expense.

"'He rose and drawled

"'May I ask what my friend Haskett Smith had to drink that day in Damascus?'

"'Oh, water, water only,' Haskett Smith replied.

"'Ah, well,' Twain drawled, 'you see, that makes all the difference.'"

High Winds Rare in Rome.

Gales are very rare in Rome and never blow there in extreme violence. The most striking peculiarity of the Roman climate is the absence of high winds. The air is pure and clear owing to the almost complete absence of smoke even in the winter months.

The average yearly movement of the air is only five miles an hour. This is of enormous advantage to the city, since the "tramontana" (north wind), which is the prevailing wind in this season, is if strong, decidedly cold and bracing, but when under eight miles an hour is delightful for most people, including invalids. The south winds are essentially sea breezes. They frequently alternate with the tramontana.

The sirocco (southeast wind), which fortunately does not often blow, is extremely enervating. It gives rise to languor in most individuals.

Queer English Election Law.

If a person's game gets on the English registry of voters, however improperly, he is quite indefensible right to vote. Thus it happened in the recent election that a woman voted for a member of parliament. In another case, at Rayleigh, in Essex, a schoolboy, James Grigas, 11 years old, residing at Thundersley—found himself legally entitled to a claim to vote. At the Rayleigh polling station the boy presented himself on the day of the election, and, satisfying the officials in charge of his identity with the person named in the register, was given a paper and allowed to vote.

CAN'T STRAIGHTEN UP.

Kidney Trouble Causes Weak Backs and Multitudes of Aches and Aches.

Col. R. S. Harrison, Deputy Marshal, 716 Common St., Lake Charles, La., says: "A kick from a frightened weakened my back that I suffered intense pain in the kidneys. I became very ill and had to go about on crutches. The doctors told me that I had chronic rheumatism, and that my kidneys believe them, and finally began using Doan's Kidney Pills for my kidneys. First the kidney secretions came naturally, the pain left my back. I went and got another box, and that completed a cure. It is now two years, I believe, since I used the remedy, and that cure has been permanent."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Horse Not Adapted for Strain.

R. M. Hatcher of Omaha, who is one of the directors of the American Trotting Association, said of a hard driver:

"The man's horses keep so lean and poor that he reminds me of a huckster whom I knew in my boyhood.

"This huckster drove a gray horse that was so thin that between your mind can convolve of. Its huge, long head seemed at the end of a neck that resembled a pump handle and its ribs stuck out through the tight skin like hoops.

"The huckster one day left the horse in charge of his son. When he came back the boy was lying on the ground. Thereupon he said angrily to the boy:

"'Aha, you've been leaning on him again, have you?'"

DON'T MISS THIS.

A Cure For Stomach Trouble—A New Method, by Absorption—No Drugs.

Do You Belch?

Have You Diseased Stomach. Are you afflicted with Short Breath, Gas, Sour Stomach, Heart Palpitation, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Burning Pains and Load Weight in Pit of Stomach, Faint Spells, Disordered Abdomen, Dizziness, Colic?

Bad Breath? Any Other Stomach Torture?

Let us send you a box of Mull's Anti-Belch Wafers free to convince you that it will cure you.

Nothing else like it known. It's sure to relieve you. Is absolutely indefensible right to vote. Thus it happened in the recent election that a woman voted for a member of parliament. In another case, at Rayleigh, in Essex, a schoolboy, James Grigas, 11 years old, residing at Thundersley—found himself legally entitled to a claim to vote. At the Rayleigh polling station the boy presented himself on the day of the election, and, satisfying the officials in charge of his identity with the person named in the register, was given a paper and allowed to vote.

CAN'T STRAIGHTEN UP.

Kidney Trouble Causes Weak Backs and Multitudes of Aches and Aches.

Col. R. S. Harrison, Deputy Marshal, 716 Common St., Lake Charles, La., says: "A kick from a frightened weakened my back that I suffered intense pain in the kidneys. I became very ill and had to go about on crutches. The doctors told me that I had chronic rheumatism, and that my kidneys believe them, and finally began using Doan's Kidney Pills for my kidneys. First the kidney secretions came naturally, the pain left my back. I went and got another box, and that completed a cure. It is now two years, I believe, since I used the remedy, and that cure has been permanent."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Horse Not Adapted for Strain.

R. M. Hatcher of Omaha, who is one of the directors of the American Trotting Association, said of a hard driver:

"The man's horses keep so lean and poor that he reminds me of a huckster whom I knew in my boyhood.

"This huckster drove a gray horse that was so thin that between your mind can convolve of. Its huge, long head seemed at the end of a neck that resembled a pump handle and its ribs stuck out through the tight skin like hoops.

"The huckster one day left the horse in charge of his son. When he came back the boy was lying on the ground. Thereupon he said angrily to the boy:

"'Aha, you've been leaning on him again, have you?'"

DON'T MISS THIS.

A Cure For Stomach Trouble—A New Method, by Absorption—No Drugs.

Do You Belch?

Have You Diseased Stomach. Are you afflicted with Short Breath, Gas, Sour Stomach, Heart Palpitation, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Burning Pains and Load Weight in Pit of Stomach, Faint Spells, Disordered Abdomen, Dizziness, Colic?

Bad Breath? Any Other Stomach Torture?

Let us send you a box of Mull's Anti-Belch Wafers free to convince you that it will cure you.

Nothing else like it known. It's sure to relieve you. Is absolutely harmless. No drugs. Stomach Trouble can be cured without any drugs by absorption. Drugs won't do—they eat up the Stomach and Digestive Organs.

Mull's Anti-Belch Wafers cure and we want you to prove it at our expense. The offer may not appear again.

4286	144

GOOD FOR 25c.

Send this coupon with your name and address and 25 cents in stamps or silver, and we will supply you a sample free if you have never used Mull's Anti-Belch Wafers. This coupon is also a certificate good for 25c. toward the purchase of more than one box. You will find them invaluable for stomach trouble, indigestion and all stomach troubles.

MULL'S GRAPE TONIC CO., 228 36 Ste., New York and Ill.

Give Full Address and Write Plainly.

All druggists, 50c. per box, or by mail upon receipt of price. Stamps accepted.

Alligator's Long Fast.

In tearing down a barber shop at Columbus, Ohio, an alligator crawled out of the walls. One of the reptiles had been lost in the building six weeks before, and it is figured that it must have been the same one. The long fast did not seem to have made much change in the animal.

The Root of Gambling ..

Traced to Primitive Man in This Chicago Theory.

PROF. I. W. THOMAS, of the University of Chicago, has a new and interesting theory on gambling. He looks at the passion from exactly the opposite point of view held by most of us, and one of the conclusions he draws is that the problem is not so much to account for the gambler in the midst of us as for the staid and matter-of-fact man of business.

All classes of society and the one sex, quite as much as the other, argues Prof. Thomas, have a deep interest in all forms of contest involving skill and chance and that interest mounts higher and higher as the risk and damage become greater and greater. And this is but natural, for the conflict arouses in us the instincts awakened during the childhood of the race in the struggle for food and the rivalry for mates. An organism such as man's, dependent on offensive and defensive movements for food and life, could not have been developed without having developed at the same time an interest in dangerous or precarious situations.

Even the fighting instincts and enthusiasms are aroused by situations of no conflict type can be shown by a glance at the situations that arouse them most readily. War, for instance, is the most organized form of fight and as such is most attractive—or, to say the least, it arouses the interests of spectators. The organization of property and the growth of intelligence it brought about that war was a wasteful and an unsafe process, and political and personal considerations led us to avoid it as much as possible. But deprecate war as much as we may, we still are quick to acknowledge that it is the most exciting of games.

Recently the Rough Riders in this country and more recently still the young men of the aristocracy of England went to war from motives of patriotism, no doubt, but there are unmistakable evidences they also regarded it as the greatest sport they were likely to have a chance at in their lifetime. There is unmistakable evidence that the devotional attitude of women toward war is no less intense.

So gladiatorial shows, bear baiting, bull fighting, dueling, cock fighting, prize fighting and football may be considered as examples of conflict that awaken in us the emotional feelings of the contest and give us by suggestion the emotions similar to those experienced by the contestants, without subjecting us to the danger of injuries that they are obliged to undergo.

Now, as long as man was in a state of nature, following his instincts, rowing, fighting, hunting, wooing, contriving, he was happy; and such tasks as he imposed upon himself he found pleasurable and not irksome. This sort of life continued for an immense stretch of time, and it was but as yesterday in the history of the white race that machinery was invented, labor was exhausted, and man found himself obliged to adapt himself to changed conditions or perish.

COMMERCIAL

R. G. Dun & Co.'s "Weekly Review of Trade," says:

"Strangers in the money market has caused no interruption to the wholesome progress of trade and industry, although tending to develop conservatism in speculative departments. Weather conditions accelerate the distribution of seasonable merchandise and retail business is of large volume outside the immediate vicinity of the coal mines and a few other places where local controversies have their influence. Building operations are only limited by the supply of labor and material, which cause frequent delays, and the heavy consumption of all commodities is shown by the highest level of quotations since February, 1884, Dun's index number on April 1 being $106,666, against $100,304 a month previous, and $95,266 a year ago.

Since the month opened there has been a further advance. Manufacturing plants are fully engaged; pig iron production is at the maximum, shipments of footwear from Boston exceed those of any previous year and a stronger tone is reported at the very textile markets in response to the well maintained markets for raw materials.

Structural shapes and steel rails continue the prominent feature of the iron and steel industry, although every department has recently broadened in its movement.

Failures this week numbered 193 in the United States, against 214 last year, and twenty in Canada, compared with twenty a year ago.

Bradstreet's says:

"Wheat, including flour, exports from the United and Canada for a week, are now as 2,954,342 bushels, against 2,155,816 last week, 1,292,308 this week last year, 1,213,855 in 1904 and 2,077,777 in 1903. Corn exports for the week are 1,725,899 bushels, against 3,103,886 last week, 2,299,767 a year ago, 583,339 in 1904 and 1,881,413 in 1903.

WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Baltimore, Md.—Wheat—Receipts, 6,882 bushels, including 250 bushels Southern and 6,572 bushels Western; shipments from elevators, 5,000 bushels; stock in elevators, 286,523 bushels. The receipts of Southern Wheat were small and the market was quiet. Bag lots by sample sold at 76c, 80c, and 82c, as to quality and condition. The market closed at 88@c. for No. 2 red and 84@c. for steamer No. 2 red.

Corn—Receipts, 34,542 bushels, including 17,000 bushels Southern; exports, 3,000 bushels Southern yellow and 20,647 bushels Western. Sales of a cargo of white were at 54c., to go to the export elevator, and of one small parcel of white on the basis of 54c. for No. 2 white at elevator. The quotations were as follows: White—No. 2, 53½@53c.; white, No. 3, 53½@53c.; white, No. 4, 53½@53c.; mixed, No. 2, 51½@52c.; mixed, No. 3, 50½@52c.; mixed, No. 4, 35½@50c.

Rye—Receipts, 7,272 bushels; with drawn, 21,000 bushels; stock in elevators, 128,937 bushels. The market was firm. The quotations were as follows: No. 2 Western Rye, spot, 74@75c.

Hay—The market was firm as quotations as follows: Choice Timothy, $16; No. 1 Timothy, large bales, $15.50.

Provisions—The market was firm. Meat packing prices were: Flat, 14½c. per pound; rolls, 12½c.; shoulders, 10½c.; hams, 15½c.; breakfast bacon, 15½c.; dried beef, 15½c.; boneless hams, 15½c.; boneless shoulders, 12½c.; lard, refined, 8½c.; compound, 6½c.; pure leaf, 9½c.; pure lard in tierces, 9½c.; pure lard in tubs, 9½c.; pure lard in pails, 9½c.; pure lard in 50-pound cans, 9½c.; pure lard in 20-pound cans, 9½c.; pure lard in 10-pound cans, 9½c.; pure lard in 5-pound cans, 9½c.; pure lard in 3-pound cans, 9½c.; pure lard in 1-pound cans, 9½c.; pure lard in ½-pound cans, 9½c.; pure lard in ¼-pound cans, 9½c.; pure lard in ⅛-pound cans, 9½c.; pure lard in 1-ounce cans, 9½c.; pure lard in 2-ounce cans, 9½c.; pure lard in 4-ounce cans, 9½c.; pure lard in 8-ounce cans, 9½c.; pure lard in 16-ounce cans, 9½c.; pure lard in 32-ounce cans, 9½c.; pure lard in 64-ounce cans, 9½c.; pure lard in 128-ounce cans, 9½c.; pure lard in 256-ounce cans, 9½c.; pure lard in 512-ounce cans, 9½c.; pure lard in 1024-ounce cans, 9½c.; pure lard in 2048-ounce cans, 9½c.; pure lard in 4096-ounce cans, 9½c.; pure lard in 8192-ounce cans, 9½c.; pure lard in 16384-ounce cans, 9½c.; pure lard in 32768-ounce cans, 9½c.; pure lard in 65536-ounce cans, 9½c.; pure lard in 131072-ounce cans, 9½c.; pure lard in 262144-ounce cans, 9½c.; pure lard in 524288-ounce cans, 9½c.; pure lard in 1048576-ounce cans, 9½c.; pure lard in 2097152-ounce cans, 9½c.; pure lard in 4194304-ounce cans, 9½c.; pure lard in 8388608-ounce cans, 9½c.; pure lard in 16777216-ounce cans, 9½c.; pure lard in 33554432-ounce cans, 9½c.; pure lard in 67108864-ounce cans, 9½c.; pure lard in 134217728-ounce cans, 9½c.; pure lard in 268435456-ounce cans, 9½c.; pure lard in 536870912-ounce cans, 9½c.; pure lard in 1073741824-ounce cans, 9½c.; pure lard in 2147483648-ounce cans, 9½c.; pure lard in 4294967296-ounce cans, 9½c.; pure lard in 8589934592-ounce cans, 9½c.; pure lard in 17179869184-ounce cans, 9½c.; pure lard in 34359738368-ounce cans, 9½c.; pure lard in 68719476736-ounce cans, 9½c.; pure lard in 137438953472-ounce cans, 9½c.; pure lard in 274877906944